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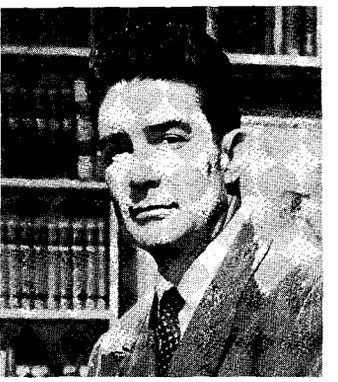

DAN SMOOT

COPE

In 1943, Sidney Hillman (President of Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America — CIO) formed two political action groups: (1) CIO-PAC — Congress of Industrial Unions Political Action Committee; and (2) NCPAC — National Citizens Political Action Committee. Membership of CIO-PAC was limited to persons within the ranks of organized CIO unions. Membership of NCPAC included union officials (the same who were in CIO-PAC) plus prominent outsiders in a variety of fields. The objective of both organizations was to use the money, manpower, and influence of CIO unions to elect politicians "responsive to labor demands," to defeat other politicians, and to influence legislation not only in Washington but in state capitals.[1, 2]

The reasons for two organizations were tactical. The CIO-PAC could be represented as the voice and instrument of "workers" in the CIO, thus fabricating among rank-and-file CIO members a class-conscious exclusiveness, to create unthinking loyalty for anything their "very own" CIO-PAC proposed. Any criticism of CIO-PAC could be construed as an "attack" upon "workers." The other group, NCPAC, though organized and controlled by the same union officials who ran the CIO-PAC, enrolled persons from other professional or occupational groups: writers, entertainers, professors, clergymen, publishers, officials of wealthy foundations, and industry leaders. Pronouncements of NCPAC could thus be construed to show that the "broad leadership" of all important groups in America were at one with "workers" — in supporting politicians labeled "liberals," whose philosophy was identical with that of revolutionary socialists; in supporting legislation which was called "social reform," but which would expand activities of the federal government beyond constitutional limitations until the federal government became a socialist dictatorship, completely "responsive to labor demands."

The two CIO political action groups, created by Sidney Hillman in 1943, quickly became such powerful forces in American politics that "clear everything with Sidney" became a standard, if

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grim, national joke. The implication was that President Franklin D. Roosevelt would never even listen to a new proposal affecting policies of the federal government or of the Democrat Party until Sidney Hillman had first evaluated it.[3]

The CIO's political action arm soon became notable for another reason: communism. Communist control of CIO political action virtually meant communist control of the national Democrat Party and of the federal government. In 1944, the House Committee on Un-American Activities, under the chairmanship of a Democrat (United States Representative Martin Dies, from Texas), made a report calling the National Citizens Political Action Committee a communist front. The House Committee report said:

"It has been clearly established by overwhelming evidence that the National Citizens Political Action Committee is the major Communist front organization of the movement. As a front organization, it represents the Communist Party's supreme bid for power . . . .

"It is not alleged that 83 percent of the 141 members of the NCPAC are Communists. It is, on the other hand, alleged and established on the basis of the public record that 83 percent of the NCPAC's members, including Sidney Hillman himself, have served as 'fronts' for Communist front organizations . . . ."

Here are some of the major officials of the National Citizens Political Action Committee, in 1944 when the House Committee on Un-American Activities called it a communist front (the list of officials was submitted, by Sidney Hillman himself, to the Campaign Expenditures Committee of the House of Representatives):[4]

Sidney Hillman — chairman of CIO-PAC, president of Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America — CIO

James G. Patton — president of National Farmers Union

Freda Kirchway — publisher of The Nation

R. J. Thomas — president of United Automobile Workers of America — CIO

James H. McGill — McGill Manufacturing Company, Valpariso, Indiana

Clark Foreman — president of Southern Conference for Human Welfare

Will W. Alexander — vice president of Julius Rosenwald Fund

C. B. Baldwin — assistant chairman of CIO-PAC

Verda White Barnes — director of women's division of CIO-PAC

Van A. Bittner — director of United Steelworkers of America — CIO

James B. Carey — secretary-treasurer of CIO

Joseph Curran — president of National Maritime Union of America — CIO

Sherman H. Dalrymple — president of United Rubber Workers of America — CIO

Edwin R. Embree — president of Julius Rosenwald Fund

Albert J. Fitzgerald — president of United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America

John Kenneth Galbraith — economics writer for Fortune (later, chief economic adviser to President Kennedy and U. S. Ambassador to India, to which position he was appointed by Kennedy, now professor of economics at Harvard)

John Green — president of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers of America — CIO

Langston Hughes — poet and author (an official member of the communist party who wrote, among other things, the blasphemous poem "Goodbye, Christ"; who later admitted and renounced his communist party membership; but who has never recanted the socialist philosophy and programs which he supported while a communist, nor helped investigating agencies expose the communist conspiracy)

Alfred Baker Lewis — president of Trade Union Accident and Health Association

James Loeb — secretary of Union for Democratic Action (UDA later became ADA: Americans for Democratic Action, whose members controlled the Kennedy administration and still occupy dominant positions in the Johnson administration[5])

David J. McDonald — secretary-treasurer of United Steel Workers of America — CIO

Philip Murray — president of CIO

Reinhold Niebuhr — professor at Union Theological Seminary

Martin Popper — executive secretary of National Lawyers Guild

Nelson Poynter — publisher of the St. Petersburg Times **(still publisher of that paper and, now, also publisher of** Congressional Quarterly**)**

J. Louis Reynolds — Reynolds Metal Company

Emil Rieve — president of Textile Workers Union of America — CIO

Paul Robeson — singer and actor

Edward G. Robinson — actor

Reid Robinson — president of United Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers of America — CIO

Frank Rosenblum — director of Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America — CIO

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Arthur M. Schlesinger — professor of history at Harvard

George Harry Soule, Jr. — editor New Republic **(not to be confused with George Soule of Soule College in New Orleans)**

Julian D. Steele — regional president of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP)

J. Raymond Walsh — director of research for CIO-PAC

Robert C. Weaver — vice president of NAACP (later appointed by President Kennedy as head of the federal government's housing programs, and still in that position, as Administrator of Housing and Home Finance Agency — which the Johnson administration wants elevated to cabinet status)

Orson Welles — actor

A. F. Whitney — president of Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen

Aubrey Williams — director of National Farmers Union

Having appreciably influenced congressional elections in 1944, the two political action groups of the CIO resolved to do even more in 1946. To that end, the two groups, jointly, held a special school in Washington (June 26-29, 1946), attended by prominent political figures of both major political parties—such as Secretary of Commerce Henry A. Wallace (then a Democrat, though he later ran for President on a communist-supported third-party ticket); and United States Senator Wayne Morse from Oregon (then a Republican, though he later became a Democrat). The purpose of this CIO political school was to achieve election, or re-election, to Congress of people whom union officials considered their own. Among members of Congress endorsed by the CIO in 1946, because of their "responsiveness" to "labor demands" were (in addition to Wayne Morse who attended the special CIO school in Washington):[2]

U. S. Senator Leverett Saltonstall (Republican, Massachusetts)

U. S. Senator Claude Pepper (Democrat, Florida, now a U. S. Representative from that state)

U. S. Senator Warren G. Magnuson (Democrat, Washington)

U. S. Senator Lister Hill (Democrat, Alabama)

U. S. Senator Carl Hayden (Democrat, Arizona)

U. S. Representative Margaret Chase Smith (Republican, Maine: now U. S. Senator and candidate for Republican presidential nomination)

U. S. Representative John J. Sparkman (Democrat, Alabama: now U. S. Senator)

U. S. Representative Chet Holifield (Democrat, California)

U. S. Representative Ray J. Madden (Democrat, Indiana)

U. S. Representative Wright Patman (Democrat, Texas)

U. S. Representative Emanuel Celler (Democrat, New York)[2]

In 1947, the American Federation of Labor (AFL) established its own political action group: League of Political Education — AFL-LPE.[1]

In 1948, the CIO abolished its National Citizens Political Action Committee, concentrating its political action work in CIO-PAC. The CIO-PAC and the AFL-LPE coordinated their efforts in the 1948 election year. They concentrated on congressional elections, feeling that Harry S Truman did not have a chance to be elected President. When Truman won, union officials claimed that he had been carried on the coat-tails of their candidates for Congress. Truman is one of few victorious presidential candidates (if not the only one) who ever received fewer votes than the total votes cast for his party's candidates for the House of Representatives.[6]

Reuther

The most significant day in the history of CIO-PAC was the day Walter Reuther became its director. With this tool in his hands, Walter Reuther rapidly became the most powerful person in Michigan politics. G. Mennen "Soapy" Williams (several times Democrat governor of Michigan, now Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs) was Reuther's political lackey. The Democrat Party of that state was (and is) manipulated as if it were Reuther's private organization.

From a document prepared by a CIO research expert, Senator Barry Goldwater has revealed *how* Reuther seized power in Michigan. The full text of Senator Goldwater's speech on this subject is in the *Congressional Record*.[7] Here are edited and abbreviated excerpts:

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Three CIO union members from Michigan — rank-and-file members — came to Washington to see me, as a member of the Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare. They brought with them an amazing document — an official study made for the University of Chicago by a CIO expert named Calkins, who was a research assistant of the National PAC, the political action arm of the CIO. The Calkins report tells the story of the growth of the CIO union power inside the Democrat Party of Michigan: tells how the seizure of the party machinery was first decided upon and how it was carried out.

The CIO's decision to seize the Democrat Party of Michigan was made at a secret meeting in Detroit early in 1947.

In 1948, the CIO-PAC, with the personal approval of Walter Reuther, moved in on the grassroots level of the Democrat Party. In August, 1948, Walter Reuther, in the official publication of his union, made clear that collective bargaining for his members was only a secondary matter for him as a union leader. Reuther said: "Political action . . . shall have first call upon my time and energy as president of the international union."

Walter Reuther sees himself primarily as a politician. The union appears to be merely a weapon.

The year 1948 was enormously successful for the CIO politicians in Michigan. They elected a governor: G. Mennen "Soapy" Williams. But they did not let him get the foolish idea that he might be in control of the party.

In 1950, traditional Democrats in Michigan made a last vain attempt to take back their party from CIO politicians. The Calkins investigation shows that the CIO smashed this last attempt, by equipping each of the Wayne County district conventions with small squads of men ready to use force to prevent the regular Democrats from regaining power. The leader of the armed CIO squad which took over the Democrat convention in the 15th District told Calkins he was equipped with 6 men, 20 clubs and 2 pistols.

As the CIO terrorists completed their final outrages on the dying remnants of the old party, George Fitzgerald, Democrat national committeeman, said to newspaper reporters: "I have just watched socialism take over the Democratic Party by communist processes."

Mrs. Nellie Riley, former Democrat National Convention delegate warned:

"Socialists are in complete charge of the Democratic Party machinery."

The Democrat national committeeman subsequently refused to attend the state convention of his own party, saying he refused to attend a convention where the delegates had been hand picked and where there were, to use his exact words, "storm troopers guarding the doors and the chairman presiding with a baseball bat."

By 1950, the treasuries of the CIO unions were supplying about two-thirds of all the campaign costs of statewide Democrat politicians (including Governor Williams), according to Calkins-University of Chicago investigation. In 1950, the Michigan CIO unions contributed $200,000 directly to the statewide Democrat candidates in Michigan. By 1950, CIO politicians had completed their conquest of the Democrat Party in Michigan.[7]

The allegation about communist tactics is especially interesting if one remembers that Walter Reuther received inspiration and training in the philosophy of socialism (and in the use of unions as instruments of power) during a prolonged visit to the Soviet Union (1933-1935). On January 21, 1934, Walter Reuther and his brother Victor (while both were in the Soviet Union) wrote a letter to a friend in the United States, saying, among other things:

"Here the workers, through their militant leadership . . . . are in control . . . . Mel, once a fellow has seen what is possible where workers gain power, he no longer fights just for an ideal, he fights for something which is real, something tangible . . . . We are witnessing and experiencing great things in the U.S.S.R. We are daily watching Socialism being taken down from the books on the shelves and put into actual application. Who would not be inspired by such events? . . . Carry on the fight for a Soviet America."[8]

Reuther and COPE

In 1955, when the AFL and CIO merged into one big union, CIO-PAC and AFL-LPE merged

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into COPE — Committee on Political Education. Walter Reuther took charge as director of COPE.[1,7] With *this* tool in his hands, Reuther has become one of the most powerful men in the world.

Not controlled by federal laws which severely limit the political activities of businessmen and business organizations (and ignoring laws intended to limit political activities by unions), Walter Reuther's COPE, with money taken away from workers for other purposes, had a profound influence on 1956 congressional elections. Before his retirement from Congress, U. S. Representative Ralph Gwinn (Republican, New York) said that the AFL-CIO made contributions (in money, and in workers to ring door bells and telephones, and to pass out literature) to the campaigns of 175 of the 435 U. S. Representatives elected in 1956. In 1956, COPE came very close to capturing a controlling majority of the U. S. Senate.[9]

The 1958 elections changed the picture somewhat. Constitutional conservatives were gaining ground in their efforts to reeducate the public to an understanding of constitutional principles; and a growing public resistance to the socialist conquest of America was reflected in congressional elections.

Elections of U. S. Representatives (which, in most cases, are on a congressional-district, rather than statewide, basis) are not as susceptible to party-organization influence as statewide senatorial elections are. Hence, when the will of the people runs counter to the will of party organizations, the revolt is first revealed in elections to the House of Representatives. In 1958, Walter Reuther's COPE (controlling or dominating many statewide political party organizations) gained strength in the United States Senate,[10] but lost some influence in the House.

Silence Conservatives!

The growing strength of constitutional conservatism, reflected in the House elections of 1958, and perceptible in changing public attitudes ever since, has alarmed Walter Reuther and his minions in COPE. Though they spent millions of dollars (and countless man hours) in support of union candidates in 1960 and 1962, and plan to do so again in 1964, their primary emphasis since 1958 has been on discrediting (or outlawing) all effective educational and political activity by constitutional conservatives.

On December 19, 1961, Walter Reuther presented to Attorney General Robert Kennedy a memorandum (prepared by Victor Reuther) on "The Radical Right in America Today."[11]

Reuther congratulated the Kennedy administration for saying harsh things about the "radical right," but demanded action instead of words.[11,12] Here are passages from the Reuther memorandum on the "radical right":

"The radical right or extreme right-wing, or however it may be designated includes an unknown number of millions of Americans of viewpoints bounded on the left by Senator Goldwater and on the right by Robert Welch . . . .

"The radical right moves the national political spectrum away from the Administration's proposed liberal programs at home and abroad . . . .

"What are needed are deliberate Administration policies and programs to contain the radical right from further expansion and in the long run to reduce it to its historic role of the impotent lunatic fringe . . . .

"The radical right poses a far greater danger to . . . this country . . . than does the domestic communist movement."[12]

Expressing grave concern because the "radical right" already numbers millions, and is growing, Reuther suggested that the Attorney General formally brand "radical rightists" as subversives and outlaws; that they be harassed by the Internal Revenue Service; and that *they be denied means of expressing their views on radio and television.* Reuther obviously realizes that the American people will reverse the socialist revolution if the freedom story ever gets into the media of mass communication, on a continuing nationwide basis.

Unions illegally spend millions of dollars on radio and television broadcasts. Huge amounts of corporate money are spent on nationwide left-

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wing radio and television commentaries, daily and weekly; but not *one* constitutional conservative is on network radio or television, or has national coverage. The broadcasting industry gives millions of dollars' worth of free time for union programs, but very little (if any) for programs of constitutional conservatives.

The Reuther Memorandum, however, states the reverse of truth. Alleging that huge quantities of "corporate funds" are being illegally spent to finance "radical right" broadcasts, and that the broadcasting industry gives time liberally for such programs, the Reuther Memorandum suggests that the FCC take action to drive all "radical right" broadcasts off the air:

"Certainly the Federal Communications Commission might consider examining into the extent of the practice of giving free time to the radical right and could take measures to encourage stations to assign comparable time for an opposing point of view on a free basis . . . . It is not known whether the Federal Communications Commission has ever assembled information on the degree to which the radical right is getting free time without comparable expression of the opposing point of view. Certainly, there is sufficient public information indicating possible tax violations in this area and possible violations of FCC policies to justify the most complete check on these various means of financing the radical right."[12]

On July 26, 1963, the Federal Communications Commission sent a Public Notice to all radio and television stations, advising them of their "Responsibilities under the Fairness Doctrine as to controversial issue programming."[13] Here are the most significant portions of that FCC Notice:

"Several recent incidents suggest the desirability of calling the attention of broadcast licensees to the necessity for observance of the fairness doctrine stated by the Commission in its opinion of June 1, 1949, in Docket No. 8516. The Commission adheres to the views expressed in that opinion and continues to apply that policy, namely, that the licensee has an affirmative obligation to afford reasonable opportunity for the presentation of contrasting viewpoints on any controversial issue which he chooses to cover . . . .

"When a licensee permits the use of his facilities for the presentation of views regarding an issue of current importance such as racial segregation, integration, or discrimination, or any other issue of public importance, he must offer spokesmen for other responsible groups within the community similar opportunities for the expression of the contrasting viewpoints of their respective groups. In particular, the views of the leaders of the Negro and other community groups as to the issue of racial segregation, integration, or discrimination, and of the leaders of appropriate groups in the community as to other issues of public importance, must obviously be considered and reflected, in order to insure that fairness is achieved with respect to programming dealing with such controversial issues . . . .

"It is immaterial whether a particular program or viewpoint is presented under the label of 'Americanism,' 'anti-communism' or 'states' rights,' or whether it is a paid announcement, official speech, editorial or religious broadcast. Regardless of label or form, if one viewpoint of a controversial issue of public importance is presented, the licensee is obligated to make a reasonable effort to present the other opposing viewpoint or viewpoints."

On August 22, 1963, *The Machinist* (AFL-CIO newspaper) published a special section called "New Guide to AFL-CIO radio & TV." Boasting that "labor's story is going into more American homes than ever before," and that labor broadcasts can be seen or heard in "930 communities in all 50 states, and in Guam and Puerto Rico," the AFL-CIO newspaper devoted 3 and 1/3 pages (in small print) to listing union broadcasts:

Washington Reports to the People **— 15 minutes weekly on 670 radio stations**

Edward P. Morgan and the News **— 15 minutes daily on 231 ABC radio stations**

Labor News Conference **— 25 minutes weekly on 117 MBS radio stations**

As We See It **— 15 minutes weekly on 67 radio stations**

Americans at Work **— 15 minutes weekly on 126 TV stations**

Eye Opener **— 30 minutes weekly on 19 radio stations.**

The Machinist explained that the broadcasting industry *gives* the unions free time for all these broadcasts, except *Edward P. Morgan and the*

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News — saying that air time and salaries for the Morgan broadcasts cost the AFL-CIO $500,000.00 a year.

The primary purpose of this special radio and television section of *The Machinist* was not, however, to list and boast about the enormous coverage of union broadcasts. The purpose is revealed in this paragraph:

"This week, Al Zack, AFL-CIO director of public relations, is calling on all union members to be on guard against radio and TV attacks against labor. In a special letter, he is asking AFL-CIO central labor bodies in every community to monitor local stations and to insist on equal time to correct misstatements and answer attacks."

The Machinist named all broadcasts which the AFL-CIO wants union members to monitor and demand equal time to answer, calling them "16 propaganda programs known to be hostile to labor and to labor's objectives." The 16 include my own broadcasts, 5 others which I have heard of (and which have even less coverage than my own), and 10 broadcasts which I never heard of.

My broadcasts are 12-minutes long, once a week. I have a limited number of outlets for my television broadcasts in 17 states; a limited number of radio outlets in 25 states. All of my air-time is paid for by commercial sponsors at regular rates (or, in a few instances, at *premium* rates, because the broadcast stations are run by liberals who want to discourage sponsorship of my programs). I do not know about the other 15 broadcasts which AFL-CIO wants to drive off the air. The 5 that I know about buy their air time (either directly, or through commercial sponsors).

The August 22, 1963, issue of *The Machinist* referred to the July 26, 1963 FCC Public Notice as providing "a new radio and television opportunity for union members in every community" — opportunity, that is, to drive such broadcasts as mine off the air, by demanding free and equal time to answer them.

Several broadcast stations have already canceled my commercially sponsored broadcasts, because of the FCC Notice. I know that the Manion Forum broadcasts have also been canceled in several places, for the same reason. I do not know about other conservative broadcasters.

Some stations, realizing that unions are actually bidding for control of the broadcasting industry, are resisting.

On March 17, 1964, James S. Umber, Executive Secretary of the Montana State AFL-CIO, wrote to television station KURL-TV in Billings, Montana, requesting "free time" under the FCC "Fairness Doctrine" to answer the Dan Smoot broadcasts. The station replied (March 18) that since my program was sponsored, the AFL-CIO must purchase time to answer. On March 19, the Union replied:

"Perhaps, our original letter did not make it clear that we are unable to purchase this time, and that we are asking you to make time available without cost in accordance with the FCC bulletin to broadcast licensees of July 26, 1963. In that bulletin, you will recall the Commission advised broadcasters that groups wishing to present a viewpoint in opposition to commercial time, need not be required to pay for their time."

On March 19, 1964, United Press International reported, from Helena, Montana, that Mr. Umber had sent similar letters to 16 radio and 2 television stations in Montana, "requesting" free time to reply to some 80 "alleged right-wing" broadcasts.[14]

Obviously, the FCC Public Notice of July, 1963 (so worded that it can be interpreted to mean almost anything), is being used to implement Walter Reuther's demand that all constitutional conservatives be removed from the airways. The union action against me and others in Montana indicates that Reuther now has his plans organized and ready — and that Montana is a testing ground. Reuther's COPE will make a total effort to drive all constitutional conservatives off the air before the election campaigns of 1964 get fully under way.

The FCC cannot force stations to cancel or exclude conservative broadcasts, or to grant unions free time to answer sponsored conservative programs. Many station owners use the FCC Notice as a pretext to eliminate conservative broadcasts;

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others act through ignorance and fear. It is up to the conservative American public to let broadcasting stations know what the public wants.

The public should also let Congress know that union violations of federal law (using union funds for lobbying and political campaigning) must be stopped; and that all federal laws which grant tax-exemption and other special privileges to unions must be repealed.

FOOTNOTES

(1) "COPE: Labor's Political Weapon," by Jameson G. Campaigne, *Human Events,* January 20, 1962, pp. 41-4

(2) *Report on National Citizens Political Action Committee School of Political Action Techniques,* July, 1946

(3) The 1944 nomination of Harry S Truman as Democrat vice-presidential nominee was made only after Sidney Hillman had "cleared it." This resulted in Truman becoming President in 1945. *The Roosevelt Myth,* by John T. Flynn, Garden City Publishing Company, 1949, originally published by Devin-Adair Company, 1948, pp. 372-7

(4) *Investigation of Un-American Propaganda Activities in the United States: Appendix — Part IX, Communist Front Organizations With Special Reference to the National Citizens Political Action Committee,* Special House Committee on Un-American Activities, 1944, pp. 261-6. This old HCUA 3-volume, 1895-page publication is now reprinted and available from Poor Richard's Book Shop, 5403 Hollywood Blvd., Los Angeles 27, Calif., price: $29.90.

(5) For further details on the ADA and its associated socialist organizations, see this *Report,* "How Did Socialism Grow In The U. S.?", November 18, 1963.

(6) "The Big Roadblock to Conservative Victory," by Raymond Moley, originally published in *Newsweek,* reprinted in *Human Events,* November 30, 1957

(7) *Congressional Record,* January 23, 1958, pp. A506-8 (daily)

(8) *Walter Reuther,* by Eldorous L. Dayton, Devin-Adair Company, New York City, 1958, pp. 50-6, including authenticity of Reuther letter

(9) "The State of the Union — Now," speech by U. S. Representative Ralph W. Gwinn (Rep., N.Y.), to the National Metal Trades Association, reprinted in *Congressional Record,* March 24, 1958, pp. A2751-3 (daily)

(10) *COPE Memo,* June, 1963

(11) *The Far Right,* by Donald Janson and Bernard Eisemann, McGraw-Hill Book Company, Inc., 1963, pp. 227-32

(12) "The Radical Right in America Today," by Victor G. and Walter P. Reuther, *The Christian Beacon, August* 15, 1963, pp. 4-5

(13) For details on the FCC Fairness Doctrine, see this *Report,* "Darkness Is Descending On The Land," September 16, 1963.

(14) UPI dispatch from Helena, Mont., *The Billings Gazette,* March 19, 1964, p. 19

WHO IS DAN SMOOT?

Born in Missouri, reared in Texas, Dan Smoot went to SMU in Dallas, getting BA and MA degrees in 1938 and 1940. In 1941, he joined the faculty at Harvard as a Teaching Fellow in English, doing graduate work for a doctorate in American Civilization.

In 1942, he left Harvard and joined the FBI. As an FBI Agent, he worked for three and a half years on communist investigations in the industrial Midwest; two years on FBI headquarters staff in Washington; and almost four years on general FBI cases in various parts of the nation.

In 1951, Smoot resigned from the FBI and helped start Facts Forum. On Facts Forum radio and television programs, Smoot spoke to a national audience, giving *both* sides of controversial issues.

In July, 1955, he resigned and started his present independent publishing and broadcasting business — a free-enterprise operation financed entirely by profits from sales: sales of *The Dan Smoot Report,* a weekly magazine; and sales of a weekly news-analysis broadcast, to business firms, for use on radio and television as an advertising vehicle. The *Report* and the broadcast give only *one* side in presenting documented truth about important issues — the side that uses the American Constitution as a yardstick. The *Report* is available by subscription; and the broadcasts are available for commercial sponsorship, anywhere in the United States.

If you think Dan Smoot is providing effective tools for Americans fighting socialism and communism, you can help immensely — by helping him get more customers for his *Report* and broadcasts.

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